

to be an abnormal tusk is in reality a most curious development of the second premolar of the left side of the lower jaw. The true tusk is completely suppressed and a very shallow cavity indicates its normal position. The bone in the area is somewhat spongy. The corresponding tusk of the right lower jaw is normal. The first premolar of the right side is normal. The corresponding tooth developed, but possibly due to the interference of the abnormal tooth was displaced and a shallow cavity, filled with bony tissue, marks its position. The second premolar of right side is quite normal. However, its partner on the left has developed into the form of a tusk. The base of the tooth is thick; from its now-widened socket it bends forward and finally enters a somewhat deep cavity (about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch deep) which has been worn into the bone between the last pair of incisors. The tip lies crookedly within the cavity. From the base of the socket of the tooth, there appears a now-healed-up suture in the bone, which seems to show the path followed by the tip of the tooth at an earlier period, till it finally came to rest in its present position. The tooth was apparently loose in its socket as the cavity in which it rests is larger than otherwise necessary, but it cannot be extracted. All the remaining teeth are normal.

The abnormal tooth bears a scar which indicates where the upper tooth or teeth contacted it when the animal was eating. The lower jaw viewed from the underside shows no abnormality beyond the fact that the usual bulge in the bone necessary to accommodate the tusk (of the left side) is not developed.—Eds.]

## XI.—SOME EXPERIMENTS IN ALBINISM.

(With a plate).

Some of your readers may be interested in my efforts successful after several attempts, to breed albino chital. The history is briefly as under:—

About four years ago I bought a chital stag in Bombay. I have always been interested in albinism, in any kind of animals or birds, and hearing that a 'White deer' was for sale at Crawford market, visited the unsavoury quarter where the animal dealers ply their trade. The dealer said he did not know what kind of deer it was; but I recognized it as a perfect specimen (except for the horns, which had no tines) of an albino chital stag and, cutting down the fabulous price demanded to less than half, secured it for a reasonable figure.

I placed this stag in my zoo and mated it to a normal doe; result was a normal female, which may be called exhibit (A).

(A) was in due course mated to her albino sire, result a normal female (B).

(B) mated to her albino sire, result normal male.

(B) again mated to her albino sire, result normal female (C).

(C) mated to albino sire, result normal female (D).

(D) also put back to albino sire and produced a perfect albino male (E) on 23-3-40.

(D) again put back to albino sire and has again produced another albino male (F) on 24-2-41.

It will be seen that doe (D) which is now apparently breeding 'true to type' is the fourth generation. I am hoping that in due course she will produce an albino female, which, if put back to the original albino sire, should definitely 'fix' the type.

I may add that the albino males (E) and (F) are typical specimens and have ruby eyes (which are rather intolerant of sunlight) pink noses, pink ears and light coloured hoofs. The original sire has horns about 2 feet in length with no tines; they are always in velvet, of a pink flesh colour, and the ends appear slightly raw. He drops his horns annually but the new ones grow in the same way. I enclose a family group photograph of D, E, & F.

As already mentioned, I am keen on albinos and have had perfect specimens of an albino black buck (from Jaipur jungles) and chinkara gazelle (from Dhrangadra). These died, in due course, and have been beautifully mounted entire by a famous firm of taxidermists; but, alas, the effect is somewhat spoilt by their being given normal black eyes and noses.

I have at present an albino female of the common-ringed parakeet (canary yellow, with ruby eyes) and a male blossom headed parakeet (orange, with light pink head and ruby eyes) I am trying to mate them. I also have an albino crow, just as big a villain as his normal corvine brother, an albino common mynah and albino 'moonias', also a pair of albino rhesus monkeys (all white with red faces and pink eyes and nails).

RAM SINGH BAHADUR,

K.C.S.I., F.Z.S.

PARTABGARH (SOUTH RAJPUTANA). *Maharawat of Partabgarh.*

August 19, 1942.

## XII.—OCCURRENCE OF THE WHITE-CHEEKED BULBUL (*MOLPASTES LEUCOGENYS LEUCOTIS*) IN THE C.P.

On the 15th September 1942 a female White-cheeked Bulbul (*Molpastes leucogenys leucotis*) was killed by a field-collector at Nagpur. The specimen has been mounted for display in the Bird Gallery of the Museum.

As this is a very rare bird in this part, probably the first recorded from the south of Narbudda, I am reporting the matter in case you desire this information for record.

S. S. PATWARDHAN,

*Curator.*

CENTRAL MUSEUM,

NAGPUR,

September 16, 1942.